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New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1861.

Mr. Embury, son of Mr. Augustus Embury, President of the Brooklyn Bank, was killed on Saturday evening at Fishkill Landing, by an unknown assassin, while proceeding to the residence of Gulian C. Verplanck, where he was to spend the Sabbath.

VOTERS, TAKE NOTICE.—The polls open to-day at sunrise, and close at sunset. The sun rises at 6:33, and sets at 4:55. Let every man be on hand in each district, at the opening and closing of the polls, to see that the ballot-boxes are not tampered with.

TO CANVASSERS AND CLERKS.—THE TRIBUNE, in order to obtain the earliest and fullest returns, will as usual make a special report of election. If Canvassers and Clerks will kindly afford our reporters facilities for obtaining the vote, we shall be able to present the public with a full and complete statement of the result to-morrow morning.

By orders from the War Department, the Provost Marshal of Alexandria has been directed to suspend the exercise of the civil functions he has recently performed, and to dismiss all the civil cases of which he has taken cognizance. It will be remembered that he had given judgment in several suits in favor of New-York merchants, who had been cheated by Southern debtors.

We print this morning a complete and authentic narrative of the battle near Leesburg, from the pen of one of Col. Baker's friends. The position and operations of the National forces engaged in that affair are given with greater clearness than in the dispatches and letters previously published. An error of the types, not discovered till the matter was printed, makes the Potomac a mile wide at Conrad's Ferry, and places Leesburg at the distance of ten miles. The writer intended to state the width of the river at the crossing point as a half mile, and to place Leesburg at the distance of six miles.

The Jura, from Liverpool and Londonderry on the 25th and 26th ult., arrived at Father Point on Monday, with one day's later news, which is, however, not important. It is reported that Capt. Semmes, of the pirate Sumter, reached Liverpool in the Edinburgh. The Bank of France is expected to adopt some new measures to palliate the existing crisis. A competitive trial had taken place at Shoeburyness of rifled 32-pounder service guns, of different inventors. The trial was brought to a close without any very satisfactory results. The Whitworth and Armstrong guns alone appear calculated to meet the requirements of the navy.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

There has been a battle between Floyd and the forces of Gen. Rosecrans, on the Gauley River; but the accounts thus far received are so meager that it is quite uncertain what has really been done. We have intelligence sufficiently accurate, however, to show that the National arms are still successful, and to lead us to hope that the rebel and traitor Floyd is fairly entrapped. It appears that, on Friday, Floyd opened fire from two points opposite Gauley bridge, and succeeded in sinking a ferry-boat, which, however, was raised again during the same night. No one was killed on our side during his fire, which was somewhat heavy, though badly directed, and few were wounded. He had cut a road around a hill where Rosecrans was encamped; the latter, returning his fire, soon silenced two of his batteries, and was at the latest accounts about sending a force to attack him in the rear, so that it was expected that he would be entirely surrounded in a very short time. On Saturday there was no fighting; at that time the position of the forces on both sides was as follows: The rebels held possession of the west bank of New River; Gen. Schenck's brigade was a few miles above the junction of the Gauley and New Rivers; Gen. Cox's brigade and Gen. Rosecrans were near the junction, between the rivers, and Gen. Benham was below the junction. It was believed by some that Gen. Schenck and Benham would cross the river above and below Floyd, who has 7,000 men, and that they would catch him. We look with interest for further intelligence.

We have no definite news yet from the great Naval Expedition, further than that it was spoken of Wednesday morning. It is believed that it escaped the severe gale which raged along this section of the coast.

From Springfield, Mo., we learn that the

rumors of the removal of Gen. Fremont had reached the Western Department, creating a very great excitement, and producing a deep feeling of hostility to the measure. It was not, however, really believed that the Government proposed to take the step. The number of the Rebels killed the other day in the charge of Gen. Fremont's body guard is now ascertained to be at least 127. No news had been received at Springfield of the approaching change in the Rebel army by which Gen. Johnston was to supersede Price.

Our batteries on the Potomac are going on rapidly to completion. Yesterday the guns of one of them were tried on the Rebel steamer George Page, with what result it could not be ascertained. The Resolute, arriving at Washington last night, reports that seven of our soldiers have been wounded by the shot and shells from the batteries at Shipping Point.

TO-DAY!

ELECTORS OF NEW-YORK! your State Election begins and ends TO-DAY.

We do not ask you to vote for the candidates of any political party. The dark cloud that now lowers over the country renders party strife trivial and impertinent. What we do ask you is to VOTE SO AS TO INDICATE YOUR FIRM RESOLVE TO LIVE AND DIE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Do not say that this is superfluous. The journals, the orators, the open avowals and secret machinations of the Regency faction betray a fixed purpose to coax the traitors back into the Union by conceding whatever they may please to exact. In other words: they would buy present peace by a treaty which would encourage the defeated party in every future election to raise the standard of insurrection and disunion.

To our mind, no other conceivable result can be so disastrous as this. It would degrade our country at once to the level of the chronic anarchy which have forever disgraced the name of republic throughout Spanish America. To be rent in twain by a gigantic rebellion would be a sad fate for the Model Republic; but it would be only misfortune, not debasement. To succumb to traitors, and plant their feet on the neck of the Nation would be draining the cup of baseness to the very dregs. "Take any shape but that!" We want peace, but not a peace that exalts traitors on the downfall of patriots. We insist at all hazards on the principle that what is lost by an election is not to be regained by a rebellion.

The Union State ticket was nominated and will be supported on the simple platform of STANDING BY THE GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES IN ITS PRESENT ARDUOUS STRUGGLE WITH ARMED TREASON. To vote for it commits you to no party dogma, no Baltimore, Cincinnati, Charleston, or Chicago Platform, but simply to do your best to preserve the Government founded by our Revolutionary heroes from being overthrown by a faction who purposely threw away an election and then made its loss a pretext for fomenting a rebellion. The Union movement is a mutual pledge to resist and defeat this rebellion—that and no more.

Patriots! Americans! lovers of the Country and of Freedom! we entreat you to rally as one man to the polls and vote the People's Union tickets!

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

Neosho, Newton County, where Sterling Price and C. F. Jackson are said to propose, with Ben. McCulloch's help, to make a stand against Gen. Fremont's army, is fifty miles south-west of Springfield, within twelve miles of the west line of the State, and scarcely twenty from its southern border and Arkansas. But, should Price be followed thither by a force nearly equal to his own, he will run again, and take refuge either in the Indian Territory adjacent or in Arkansas—more probably the latter. Thus, between the advance of Fremont's converging columns, including Lane's Kansas brigade, and the defeat of Jeff. Thompson in south-eastern Missouri, the State is at least seven-eighths secured to the Union. Of course, it still swarms with men who are at heart rebels; but armed bodies of them are scarce and shy, and their genius for bridge-burning and precipitating railroad passenger trains into ravines does not manifest itself of late with its pristine vigor. A signal reverse to the Union arms would doubtless call large bands of these amiable creatures into the field again; and we hear Price is concealing his position and maneuvering to fall upon a single division of his pursuers in overwhelming force and repeat the lessons of Springfield and Lexington. Unless he can spring some such trap, we suspect the campaign in Missouri is virtually ended, and the State all but restored to the Union.

THE WHITE FEATHER CANDIDATES.

Near the close of the last session of the Legislature, the Military bill, or bill to arm the State, was (April 15) reported in the Assembly. A motion to go into Committee of the Whole was objected to by Mr. LUKE F. COZANS of this city. In the debate which ensued, Mr. Cozans became very much excited at a hint from Mr. Robinson of Chenung, that there might be such creatures as traitors in the City of New-York. After recess, the same day, Mr. JOHN HARDY, also of this city, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause—in other words, to kill it. It was here that Mr. Robert C. Hutchings rose above the trammels of party, and, with Harry A. Arden, and the great body of the Democrats in the Assembly, went boldly and bravely for the country. Mr. Hardy, however, opposed

the bill as unconstitutional; and Mr. Cozans followed in a whining speech for compromise. Remember, this was only four days after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the smoke of the battle was yet rising from her shattered and blackened walls! On the final passage of the bill, there were 102 yeas and six nays—these six being LUKE F. COZANS, JOHN HARDY, WM. J. C. KENNY, GEORGE W. VARIAN, WILLIAM WALSH and DANIEL YOUNG, all from the City of New-York. One other City member, Mr. John Callahan, was at Albany, but dodged the vote.

Let these men be remembered to-day! When the People, startled by the thunder of Rebel cannon upon Sumter, had risen almost as one man, cast parties and party platforms to the winds, and were rallying as one man around the Stars and Stripes, these craven traitors did their utmost to prevent the arming of our soldiers, and to the last used their best endeavors to give aid and comfort to the Southern Rebels.

Voters! LUKE F. COZANS now asks you to vote for him for Senator, that he may succeed Thomas A. Gardner of Brooklyn and Edward A. Lawrence of Flushing, the two solitary "Noes" on the War bill in that body. JOHN HARDY, WILLIAM J. C. KENNY, and DANIEL YOUNG, the recorded traitors, and JOHN CALLAHAN, the artful dodger, are candidates for re-election to the Assembly. Voters, look well to your ballots; see that you are not cheated by some dexterous change of tickets; for surely no loyal citizen would knowingly vote for any one of these men.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The Liquor Dealers' Society of our City (P. W. Engs, President), has issued a Secret Circular instructing its members to support either Nelson J. Waterbury or A. Oakley Hall for District Attorney—that is, to "proscribe and oppose ABRAHAM L. LAWRENCE. This ought to induce independent citizens to vote for Mr. Lawrence. There is no pretense that he has done or will do anything but respect and enforce the laws. Why, then, should he be stricken down? What is the use of a District Attorney if he is not to make the law respected?

Recorder TILLOU in the IVth, Senator Manierre in the VIth, and JOHN J. PHELPS in the VIIth—in short, all the People's Union candidates for Senator—are proscribed by this Liquor Dealers' Association, who further instruct their vassals to support the Regency candidates George F. Comstock for Judge of Appeals and Floyd Jones for Secretary of State, saying nothing as to the other State Officers. These secret circular proscriptions are essentially dishonest. They are arrows sped in the dark, whereby good men are stricken down without opportunity to defend themselves. They ought to be exposed and defeated by a rousing popular vote.

KIRKER ON LYNCH.

Mr. James B. Kirker, a tract and book-seller of Broadway, dropped us a few lines yesterday, professing to contradict a previous statement of ours, that it was exceedingly foolish for him to pretend to bear testimony to the bravery of Mr. James Lynch in the vicinity of Bull Run, on the eve of the battle, when he himself was miles away from it—was, in fact, at the time only concerned in the midst of his peaceful trade and other pious publications. To these few lines Mr. James B. Kirker, with exquisite modesty, signed his name as "Captain of the Engineer Corps of the 69th," and we are mildly informed—Mr. James B. Kirker not being in the least assuming and several thousand degrees from being at all fictitious and pompous—that he did duty with the gallant 69th at Georgetown College and Arlington Heights, and accompanied the regiment on the advance to Manassas until ordered back by Col. Corcoran. Now, it grieves us to the inmost soul to say, that all this is a rosy delusion on the part of Mr. James B. Kirker, in which he would have our readers and the public reciprocally indulge—the stern reality being that the heroic tract distributor and eminently religious bookseller did no duty whatever with the 69th, his angelic visits to Georgetown College and Arlington Heights being, not only few and far between, but simply visits of pleasure and assurance to the Colonel, and other officers of the 69th, of Mr. James B. Kirker's lively interest and distinguished consideration. On no occasion was he on picket duty, or on a scouting party, or at any post either of honor, labor, or danger. In this respect, Mr. James B. Kirker's military record is a virgin blank. In signing himself, however, as "Captain of the Corps of Engineers of the 69th," he does a mean little injustice to Capt. James Quinlan, now Major of the 4th Regiment of the Irish Brigade, who acted as Captain of the said Engineers all through the three months' campaign, and behaved not only with unremitting diligence, but with decided nerve and pluck on every occasion that required his services. Mr. James B. Kirker, in fact, is no more entitled to sign himself "Captain of the Corps of Engineers of the 69th" than Alderman Bagley is to sign himself "Major"—both the one and the other having enjoyed the luxury of seeing their duties performed by other gentlemen; Thomas Francis Meagher, for instance, acting as Major on the march to Centerville and during the battles of the 18th and 21st of July instead of the domestic Alderman and ex-Captain of the 69th. Nor does Mr. James B. Kirker less innocently endeavor to magnify his journeying with the 69th on the road to Manassas. One would naturally infer, from the style in which he speaks of his accompanying the regiment on the march—until ordered back by the Colonel, that Mr. James B. Kirker had nerved himself for the conflict, and was prepared to encounter all the hazards of the advance. How coldly does the stern reality, in this case also, shine beside the illusion in which the imaginative bookseller would have us to exuberate. Mr. James B. Kirker accompanied the regiment on the occasion referred to just one mile and a half, so we are credibly informed, and having bid farewell to his companions, and covered himself with dust, betook himself expeditiously to Fort Corcoran.

thence to Washington, thence to No. 599 Broadway, and there to his books—his taste for literature, that especially of a sacred stamp, overwhelming his military ardor, and sheathing his maiden sword in flowers of piety and meekness. Thus much for Mr. James B. Kirker—an influential and sympathizing witness on behalf of Mr. James Lynch and his soldierly qualities.

SECRETARY CAMERON.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury arrived in this city on Saturday night, both on business connected with their Departments. They timed their visit to the journey of Gen. Scott, and made that the occasion of a demonstration of personal respect to the veteran commander on his way to retirement from his labors and his rank.

Mr. Chase's visit was connected with the interests of the Financial Department over which he so ably presides. Secretary Cameron inspected yesterday the fortifications which guard our harbor. He will go to-day to West Point, and thence to Springfield in Massachusetts to examine the United States Army. He will probably continue his journey to Boston to inspect the defenses of that city against attack from the sea.

Mr. Cameron's great labors in raising, equipping, and organizing the army with which the rebellion is to be crushed—the vigilance, wisdom, and practical ability with which he has guarded the public interests while providing for the sudden expansion of the military power of the nation from eighteen thousand men to half a million, are at last recognized by the country, and will soon be matter of history. At the age of 63, and in the possession of an ample fortune acquired in business enterprises, the Secretary took charge of the War Department at a time when its duties were more burdensome than ever rested upon any War Minister of France in the years of her greatest struggles, whether under the Republic or under the Empire. The National impatience has demanded impossibilities. When the magnitude of the contest we are engaged in has been appreciated by the people, and their determination to succeed has settled into an inflexible moral principle, justice will be done to Simon Cameron's administration of his enormous trust.

LOOK TO YOUR TICKETS—DECEPTIONS.

Tickets in circulation with the names of L. R. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman for Judges of the Supreme Court, instead of the Superior Court, for which they are really candidates.

Judiciary tickets have also been provided for the special use of voters of the Mozart party, in which there are no names for Judges of the Superior Court at all, those of Messrs. Woodruff and Hoffman being altogether omitted, and nobody put in their places. On these tickets the names of the Tammany candidates for Judges of other Courts are carefully given, however; and it is plain that the persons preparing them have taken much more care for the Tammany nominees than for those of Mozart, since but one of the latter appears on the ticket.

—We earnestly counsel all good citizens to see to it that Judges Woodruff and Hoffman receive the support which they deserve at this election. Their defeat would be a grave public calamity.

JAMES LYNCH.

Gen. McDowell, in his thoroughly honest and candid report of the Battle of Bull Run, says: "On the eve of the battle, the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, and the battery of volunteer artillery of the New-York 8th Militia, whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted, and the next morning, when the army moved forward to the battle, these troops moved to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon."

—Mr. James Lynch was a member of the battery which made this most disgraceful record for the City and State of New-York. Nay: he was the leader and spokesman of the original seventeen who insisted on their discharge on the day before the battle. Gen. Cameron, the Secretary of War, was on the ground when it was first made known that Varian's battery was to be withdrawn on the eve of battle, and he made a personal appeal for its continuance. So did Capt. Varian; but all in vain. His time was out that day. Mr. Lynch insisted on being discharged and sent home, and there was no alternative but compliance. "To the sound of the enemy's cannon," Mr. Lynch retreated to Washington, and he now asks to be rewarded with the very best office in our City. Ought he to receive it?

THE CANVASS.

There are seven separate tickets to be voted for to-day, in this city, numerically designated as follows:

STATE, No. 1. CITY AND COUNTY, No. 6. JUDICIAL, No. 8. GOVERNMENT, No. 11.

After the close of the polls, these tickets must be canvassed in public in the order above given, the result to be proclaimed orally to the people present, as provided by chap. 513, sec. 3, of the laws of 1855.

The Albany Argus, which calls on the voters of our State to support none other than straight Democratic party tickets in the election to-day, professes to favor a vigorous prosecution of the War for the Union. Hear! Hear!

"LET US HAVE NO FEELER WAR!" "A war feebly conducted is fraught with infinite evil, and can result in no possible good. A vigorous war would tear up the public mind, and impart to it qualities that would render the candidates of war less popular. Humanity would gain by it. It is due to our country, as to ourselves, to hasten the solution of this bloody issue. Who wants a lagged and hotting war? Who, but contractors, and speculators, and politicians, and secret sympathizers with the enemy, and conspirators against the restoration of the Union and the Constitution?"

Now hear the Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, another zealous Democrat, in his speech at the Lynch meeting on Friday night last:

What did I hear to-day? My coming from the Commodore.

In-Chief of the Army of the United States—as coming from George B. McClellan, General? In a communication, some of a private character, to a Senator of Congress, that he dare not fight on the Potomac. So that we shall have no more battles, I trust, this Fall. We have now got in the field some five hundred thousand men, who have congregated at Washington and its vicinity, and this army has to be supported, at an expense of two millions and a half a day, and yet we are to have no more battles this Fall. Why? Because the Commander-in-Chief has said he dare not fight. Now, gentlemen, what is the English of this? Why, that this country will, in the first place, be placed under a heavier load of debt than any other country on the face of the earth. And in the next place, gentlemen—there is not more certain to rise to-morrow, than that the independence of the Confederate States of America will be recognized by England and France, and any other European nations. I utter simply, gentlemen, my candid judgment, and don't ask any man to regard it as a prediction for anything I say. [Cheers.] I utter that as a prediction, and base my prediction upon current events which are passing under my eye, and which, to my mind, are, uncontradicted, that in less than six months that Government will be recognized by the Governments of Europe."

—Such is the spirit in which James Lynch is commended to the voters of our city. It is White Feather all over—candidate, advocate and cause—and the upshot gleefully predicted by the advocate is, that we shall have no more battles, and that the Jeff. Davis Confederacy will be speedily recognized by France and England. If Lynch should be elected, will not the traitors have good reason to exult over his triumph?

There was quite a change manifest in the public mind yesterday. Many of our respectable citizens who have heretofore been supporting Vult, wheeled round for Brown when they discovered that the only effect of persisting in throwing their votes away on a candidate who has no possible chance of success, was to elect the very worst candidate for Sheriff now before the people. As soon as it was made clear to the public mind that either Brown or Lynch must be elected, there was quite a change in favor of the People's Union candidate. Among intelligent and observing citizens, we fancy there are but few men now left in the city who care to take the responsibility of indirectly assisting to elect Lynch.

The Herald charges Mr. Raymond with being an advocate of the Broadway Railroad, and also a follower of George Law. The two accusations contradict each other. Mr. Law is hostile to the Broadway Railroad project, and those who follow him oppose it accordingly. But the whole charge is false. Mr. Raymond's objects in accepting the nomination for the Assembly are, apart from whatever concerns the general welfare of the State and country, to accomplish a rational reform of our City Government, and to procure the enactment of an efficient law against bribery and corruption. Let him be supported accordingly.

When the election shall be over, the four or five thousand citizens who will have been deluded into throwing away their votes on Vult for Sheriff will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have come pretty near electing James Lynch. They do not mean this; and if they will only wait an hour at the polls and see how the votes run they will refuse to do it. We believe Lynch's friends pay for the advertisements which appear in our and other journals' advertising columns exhorting everybody to support Vult. It is a simple dodge to divide the Union vote and let in the candidate of Fernando Wood and Levi S. Chatfield.

The Tammany men yesterday talked very confidently of the election of Tweed, the Tammany candidate for Sheriff, and even offered to bet large sums of money on his election. They mysteriously hinted that an arrangement had been made by which Brown's tickets were to be kept out of the boxes. We beg to assure these gentlemen that the intelligent voters of this city are not to be swindled out of their votes by any contrivance of this character. Those who have made up their minds to vote the People's Union Ticket will take the trouble to hunt it up, even if they should succeed in buying up a few of the ticket distributors.

The Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the VIIIth District is Daniel Young. He was a member of the last Legislature, and voted against the appropriations for the war. He was then a Secessionist, and whatever his professions now, he ought not to be elected to that office again. The Union and Republican candidate is HENRY J. RAYMOND. He has been twice a member of the Legislature, and has presided over both Assembly and Senate. There is no question about his eminent ability or his fidelity to the Union cause. Vote for him.

A friend of one of the Democratic tickets stated yesterday that his party was bound to succeed, as they had "fixed the Canvassers." The only danger to be apprehended as to the success of the People's Union ticket is in this quarter. If the people are vigilant and watchful, and the police perform their duty faithfully, it will not be possible for corrupt and venal Canvassers to rob honest men of their votes.

There are four candidates for Justice of the Marine Court, and we do the three juniors but justice when we say that if each were asked, "After yourself, which is the fittest of the four for the station?" they would each unhesitatingly answer HIRSH KETCHUM. But each of the three has a party at his back—R. A. Adams being the Republican, A. K. Maynard the Mozart and E. L. Hearne the Tammany candidate; while Mr. Ketchum has only the People's Union and other Reform organizations to present his name at the polls. Voters who do your own thinking! support the best man, whoever he is!

Beware of illegal voting! There is a rebuke on foot to bring to the polls a swarm of illegal voters who are to take the names of the brave fellows who are now at the seat of war. Look out for them. The city will pay \$100 each for the detection and conviction of these rascals.

Friends in Kings County! It is always safe to be just. It is wise to be magnanimous. It is at once duty and policy to preserve good

faith in all things. The two parties, through their regular organizations, have united on a Union County Ticket. We entreat you! Republicans! to stand by the Union Ticket!

Fernando Wood, we are told, has changed the Mozart Judiciary ticket, by printing the names of the Tammany candidates for Judges in place of those originally nominated. It is also stated that the Regular Democratic State ticket is to be voted to-day in most of the Wards by the Mozarts. Is this in accordance with the bargain to give Fernando Wood the Tammany nomination for Mayor? Or is it because this organization prefers a peace to a war ticket?

We learn that in one of the up-town wards, a few of the professed Republican leaders have entered into an arrangement to sell out Brown and Hoxie, for votes for local candidates. We caution these men that if they attempt to carry out this fraud they will not only fail in accomplishing their purpose, but will bring down on their heads such a storm of popular indignation as will not be easily allayed. Such men would sell the country itself for the smallest office.

John H. Morris, of White Plains, who is now running for the Assembly in the IIth District, Westchester County, is nominated by the Union party and endorsed by the Republicans. He will receive a large number of votes from the Democratic party, and is entirely worthy of patriotic support.

Messrs. James W. Beekman, Wm. E. Dodge, Isaac N. Phelps, and Benj. H. Field, have issued a circular recommending Mr. David S. Coddington to the electors of the XVth Assembly district, and stating that any intimation to the contrary, purporting to be authorized by them, is a fabrication.

A CARD FROM MR. HARDY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: I beg leave to state that I never saw the clause in the address from Tammany Hall, which you allude in your issue of to-day, until I saw it in your paper this morning. The use of my name was entirely without my knowledge or consent, and wholly unauthorized by me in any general terms.

Whether the use of a person's name, without his knowledge or consent is a sufficient reason why he should be "signally defamed," is a question which I submit to your candor and sense of justice, and upon which I trust you will come to a fair and liberal conclusion.

Yours, very respectfully, JOHN HARDY.

—We exculpate Mr. Hardy, in accordance with the foregoing, from the reproach of having authorized the signing of his name to that mean, bitter, narrow, unpatriotic Circular from Tammany Hall. And even he will admit that, seeing it so used by the Committee whereof he is a Secretary, we were fully justified in presuming that he had authorized the use of it.

WHOSE FAULT?

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: Your correspondent from Fortress Monroe, speaking of the return of the tug Pettit and ferry-boat Ethan Allen, says after they became crippled: "In this condition the signal of distress was hoisted, when two gunboats bore down and attempted to communicate with it. It was impossible to understand the signals they hoisted were meaningless to those on board the distressed boat, since they had not been furnished with the code, nor had they any instructions where to rendezvous, or other instructions, save to follow the lead." Who was to blame for this neglect? Not Commodore Dupont, for I know that he gave express orders that every vessel in the fleet should be supplied with the code and signals. If they were not, it was the fault of the commanders of the vessels not supplied.

A LETTER FROM GOV. BUCKINGHAM.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, HARTFORD, Nov. 2, 1861.
J. H. ALMY, ESQ.—Dear Sir: I am directed by Gov. Buckingham to acknowledge the receipt of your favor to him of the 1st inst., and to express his grateful acknowledgments to you and the "Sons of Connecticut" for their hospitalities and courtesies to the regiments from their native State. Be assured, Sir, that our citizens warmly appreciate the kindly feeling evinced by you all toward the good old Commonwealth.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,
C. V. SHIPMAN, Executive Secretary.

TO CITY RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

The Canvassers of the Election for the Associated Press will tonight hand you returns directed to the undersigned. Please deliver them at the down-town terminus of your respective routes such parties only as can show the proper authority, in the shape of a card from the undersigned. D. H. CRAIG, November 3, 1861. General Agent N. Y. Associated Press.

THE DEAD OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR.—As will be seen by the following list, nineteen of the prisoners of war recently confined at Governor's Island have died since their arrival at this port: List of the dead, 5th Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, Governor's Island, 1861:

1. J. C. Midgett, 23d September, Capt. Lamb's Co.
2. W. B. Odell, 23d September, Capt. Gilliam's Co.
3. H. Odell, 23d September, Capt. Gilliam's Co.
4. Thomas Carter, 23d September, Capt. Sharp's Co.
5. A. Modin, 4th October, Capt. Lamb's Co.
6. David Swain, 4th October, Capt. Gilliam's Co.
7. John B. Harrel, 10th October, Capt. Clement's Co.
8. J. B. Collins, 13th October, Capt. Lamb's Co.
9. John R. Ross, 13th October, Capt. Lamb's Co.
10. W. A. Phillips, 13th October, Capt. Clement's Co.
11. D. Rogers, 13th October, Capt. Lamb's Co.
12. James B. Maxwell, 13th October, Capt. Gilliam's Co.
13. M. Robinson, 13th October, Capt. Lamb's Co.
14. James Whitehead, 13th October, Capt. Duke's Co.
15. H. Tyson, 13th October, Capt. Johnson's Co.
16. Wilson G. Gregory, 13th October, Capt. Lamb's Co.
17. S. Robinson, 13th October, Capt. Lamb's Co.
18. W. H. Ross, 13th October, Capt. Lamb's Co.
19. Stephen Kite, 13th Oct. (Soldier), Capt. Clement's Co.

SINGULAR FATAL HANGING ACCIDENT.—Coroner Gauley of Jersey City held an inquest last evening upon the body of a boy fourteen years of age, named Francis Bone, who was found suspended by the neck from a swing in the cellar of his father's house in Newark avenue, near Jersey avenue. It is believed that the boy was standing up in the swing and twisting the rope up as far as possible, would allow it to untwist, by which means he would be whirled around rapidly for a number of times; that in so doing he became dizzy and slipped through the rope when it caught around his neck and twisting up tightly, choked him to death. When discovered by a young sister his knees were resting upon the floor with the body pitched forward and life was extinct. The ceiling was about 5 ft. high, and the rope came down to within two feet of the floor. The Jury believed that death resulted as above stated and rendered a verdict in accordance.

LEANS IN THE BLOCKADE.—We find in The Nassau Guardian the following arrivals at New-Providence of vessels from ports supposed to be blockaded: Oct. 2—Sch. Carrie Sanford, from Wilmington, with lumber. Oct. 3—Sch. Mary Louise, from Jacksonville, turpentine. Oct. 4—Sch. John W. Anderson, from Savannah, turpentine. Oct. 15—Rich. Adeline, from Savannah, turpentine. The Confederate steamer Theodoros, touched at New-Providence on the 14th, intending to transfer Messrs. Mason and Sill to the British steamer Karnak, but as that vessel was not due, the Theodoros sailed at once for Cuba.